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and other spheres of the super-sensible world, presents us now with his theory of the fourth dimension that to him is a well-founded fact, to the explanation and evidence of which he has dedicated the whole of this small volume. His procedure may be briefly characterised as forming a systematic conception of four-dimensional space, and then pointing out how a three-dimensional system ought to act if it were a part of a higher or four-dimensional one. Mr. Hinton shows that in investigating the real universe when descending into the finer subdivisions, we come to forms of matter possessing properties different from those of larger masses; and analogous conditions prevail when we take into consideration cosmic relations such as the parallaxes of stars, where the combined angles of triangles cease to measure exactly 180 degrees. Unfortunately the argument is not conclusive in the opinion of those who are not willing to be carried away by mysticism. But even those antagonistic to a belief in the objective actuality of metageometry will find Mr. Hinton's presentation of the subject refreshing and ingenious. How much room a romance of science can find in the mysterious realm of the fourth dimension!

TUTONISH. A Teutonic International Language. By *Elias Molee*, Ph. B.

Published by the author. Tacoma, Wash. 1904. Pp. 96. Price, \$0.40.

Among the enthusiasts who propose the creation of a new language, Elias Molee of Tacoma, Wash., takes an intermediate course by offering not a universal language, but a speech that should be acceptable to the Germanic race. Living in a community which is mostly made up of Teutonic people, he tried to establish a tongue that could serve as a means of communication between the English, the Germans, the Swedes, the Norwegians, the Danes, the Dutch, and the Icelanders. He calls this new language "Tutonish" and trusts that it will prove superior to the English. It is constructed after the analogy, of German and English and retains much of the grammar common to all Teutonic languages. As an instance may serve the Lord's Prayer which in Tutonish reads as follows:

"vio fadr hu bi in hevn; holiirn (hallowed) bi dauo (thy) nam; dauo reik (kingdom) kom; dauo vil bi dun an erd, as it bi in hevn; giv vi dis dag vio dagli bred, and fergiv vi vio shuld (debt), as vi fergiv vio shulders (debtors), and lied vi not into fersieku (temptation), but befrie vi from ievl, fyr dauo bi du reik, du makt (power) and du herlinu (glory) fyr ever—amen.
(from mataeus 6, 9-13.)"

Matthew ii. in Tutonish begins as follows:

"nau ven jesus bin birtn in bethlehem ov judea in di dags ov herod, do king, sie, dar komen veis mans from du ost tu jerusalem. sagend, ver bi hi hu bi birtn king ov di judars? fyr vi hav sien hio star in du ost, and hav komen tu anbied hi."

We doubt very much whether his proposition will ever be introduced anywhere in the United States, let alone in any European country. Those who know both English and German will acquire Tutonish easily, but they will probably prefer the use of English.

M. Couturat who has distinguished himself in behalf of the establishment of an international auxiliary language, discusses, in a recent letter addressed to the inventor of Tutonish, the proposals of M. Elias Molee from his standpoint as a believer in Esperanto.

M. Couturat considers that the project of Mr. Molee does not fall within the scope of his Commission and feels consequently that he cannot take it into account in the final edition of his *History of the Universal Language*. In fact, M. Couturat wishes to see one single language, while Mr. Molee's scheme is intended for Germanic peoples alone. Mr. Molee would doubtless say that the Romance and Slavic nations might in their turn adopt inter-Romance and inter-Slavonic languages. But this would make two or three international languages instead of one, which would very much diminish their utility, to such an extent that no one would wish to adopt them. The objection is already made to the partisans of a single international language that this would be one more language to learn. What then would be said if there were three to be learned?

But Mr. Molee doubtless hopes that the pan-Germanic language would in time supplant the others, or even prevent their ever coming into existence. And Mr. Molee puts forward in support of this hypothesis, arguments of political and patriotic nature which seem calculated to convince his compatriots, but which for this very reason can only arouse invincible opposition in other nations. He forgets that such considerations, if they prevailed in every country, would make any international language impossible. M. Couturat appeals to the agreement and concurrence of all the peoples of civilised Europe, while Mr. Molee, as M. Couturat thinks, appeals, on the contrary, to their feelings of rivalry, if not of hostility, and conceives of a linguistic union only between peoples of the same race. M. Couturat believes that Mr. Molee greatly exaggerates the importance of race-feeling among modern civilised nations, which, he thinks, are quite cosmopolitan in this respect; and that, moreover, unity of race does not necessarily entail unity of language and *vice versa*. Have not the English a language which Max Müller classed among the Romance languages? And furthermore, diversity of race does not prevent community of language: the United States are a good example of this. Neither does it prevent community of civilisation: as instance, the Hungarians and the Finns. On the other hand, community of race does not imply community of interests and consequent sympathy, for the English, the Germans, and the Americans are commercially bitter rivals. And it may be remarked in passing that this rivalry would make the adoption among them

of a single Teutonic language more difficult than that of a neutral tongue such as is advocated by M. Couturat, not to mention the natural and invincible hostility which the former would meet on the part of all non-Germanic nations. All this proves that it is unwise to introduce into the question political and racial considerations which have in fact nothing to do with it and which can only render impossible any solution whatever.

To sum up, Mr. Molee's project tends, in M. Couturat's opinion, to divide nations and make their natural opposition more profound and invincible, while his own tends to unite them and draw them together upon an equal footing, and consequently to develop a feeling of common interest and fraternity. The union which he dreams of is not one of races, whose mutual opposition is, indeed, much less than that of nations; it is a union of all civilised mankind without distinction of race or religion, of weakness or strength.

LECTURES ON NEUROLOGY AND NEURIATRY, PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY.

After the Methods of the Class-Room, to the Author's Students, and Designed also for General Practitioners of Medicine and Surgery. By *C. H. Hughes, M. D.* Edited by Prof. *Marc Ray Hughes, M. D.*, Barnes Medical College, St. Louis. St. Louis: Hughes & Co., 1902. Pp. 417. Price, \$3.00.

This book on Neurology allows us an insight into the work of Prof. C. H. Hughes, President of the Faculty of Neurology and Psychiatry of Barnes Medical College, former Major and Surgeon-in-Chief of Schofield and of McDowell's College Military Hospitals, also Superintendent of the Missouri State Insane Hospital.

Being overworked in his profession, Dr. Hughes has found no time to edit the book himself, but left the work to his son and assistant, Prof. Marc Ray Hughes of the Barnes Medical College. The contents, beginning with Chapter I on page 12, form a connected course of lectures on neurology and kindred subjects: I, Definitions of Terms; II, Neurones and Nerve Cells, their Composition and Characteristics; III, Neurones and Nerve Centers, Neurone Theories, Association Neurones, etc.; IV, Efferent Prolongations, Histological Composition of Nerve Centers, etc.; V, Polar and Apolar, Bi-Polar and Multi-Polar Neurones; VI, Neurones Grouped into Layers and Brain Cortex; VII, Head Heat in Brain Disease; VIII, Temperature Sense, etc.; IX and X, Extra-Neural and Adneural Nervous Disease; XI, XII, and XIII, Instruments and Procedures of Precision in Diagnosis and Practice; XIV, XV, XVI, and XVII, Ascending and Descending Degeneration, Waller's Law and Its Diagnostic Significance, the Reaction of Degeneration and How to Discover It; XVIII, the Evolution of Neuraxis; XIX, and XX, the Evolution of the Brain and Spinal Cord; XXI, Electricity and Electrical